

On December 16, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2758. Adulteration of marmalade, jelly, and preserves. U. S. v. 100 Cartons of Marmalade (and 3 other seizure actions against marmalade, jelly, and preserves). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5292, 5340, 5356, 5425. Sample Nos. 69319-E, 69320-E, 69502-E, 69835-E to 69837-E, incl., 74441-E to 74445-E, incl.)

Examination showed that these products were contaminated with filth, such as insect fragments, rodent and human hairs, and nondescript dirt. Other extraneous materials, such as wood splinters and metal fragments, were found in portions of the products.

On August 4, 11, 13, and 22, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed libels against 100 cartons each containing 12 jars of orange marmalade, 23 dozen jars of assorted jellies, and 17 cases each containing 24 glasses of preserves at Newark, N. J., and 76 cases each containing 24 jars of jelly and 23 cases each containing 24 jars of preserves at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about June 28 and 30 and July 8, 1941, by Farmersfriend Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated. They were labeled in part: "The Better Grade Uco [or "Mrs. Bauer's Brand"] Pure Orange Marmalade"; "Concord Grape [or "Apple Cherry," "Apple Raspberry," or "Apple Strawberry"] Jelly"; "Mrs. Bauer's Brand Pure Strawberry [or "Raspberry"] Preserves"; "Marigold Brand Pure Grape Jelly"; or "Marigold Brand Pure Preserves Strawberry [or "Raspberry," "Cherry," or "Pineapple"]".

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances; and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2759. Adulteration of jelly, lekvar, and fondant icing. U. S. v. 83 Pails of Jelly and 10 Tubs of Lekvar (and 2 other seizure actions against lekvar, jelly, and fondant icing). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 5357, 6383, 6518. Sample Nos. 56718-E, 56719-E, 74837-E to 74839-E, incl.)

Examination showed that a portion of the jelly and a portion of the lekvar were moldy; the fondant icing and a portion of the lekvar and of the jelly were contaminated with filth, such as rodent hairs, human hair fragments, and insect fragments.

On or about August 14 and on December 9 and 13, 1941, the United States attorneys for the District of Connecticut and the District of New Jersey filed libels against 83 30-pound pails of jelly and 10 60-pound tubs of lekvar at Bridgeport, Conn., and 9 30-pound tubs and 8 60-pound tubs of lekvar, 27 100-pound tins of fondant icing, and 177 30-pound cans of jelly at Newark, N. J., alleging that the articles had been shipped within the period from on or about April 5 to on or about November 26, 1941, by Vienna Extract Co. from Brooklyn, N. Y.; and charging that they were adulterated. Portions of the products were labeled in part: "D. L. Brand Imitation Fruit Jelly"; "Five Star Lekvar"; or "Creamed Fondant Icing."

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy or decomposed substances. The fondant icing and portions of the lekvar and jelly were alleged to be adulterated further in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth.

On December 23, 1941, and March 2, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

2760. Adulteration of red raspberry puree. U. S. v. 35 Cans of Raspberry Puree. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5981. Sample No. 74496-E.)

This product contained insect fragments.

On or about October 10, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 35 cans of raspberry puree at East Orange, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 11, 1941, by Wood & Selick from New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "Favorite Red Raspberry Puree."

On November 19, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.